

## FILIPINOS WANT AMERICA TO GIVE INDEPENDENCE

Maximo M. Kalaw Declares U. S.  
Cannot Consistently Refuse  
"Self-Determination."

By MAXIMO M. KALAW,  
Secretary of the Philippine Mission, At-  
torney "The Case for the Philippines,"  
"Self-Government in the  
Philippines," etc.

"When they show sufficient capac-  
ity," "When they are able to govern  
themselves," "When they are  
educated enough." Thus  
run the answers of  
many Ameri-  
cans pressed with  
the question as to  
when the Philip-  
pines should be  
granted their in-  
dependence. Now,  
"ability," "capac-  
ity" and "suffi-  
cient education"  
—What do they  
mean in black  
and white?

Senator Shogun may think no people  
is capable of self-government that does  
not establish the judicial recall, or that  
has no Billy Sunday. John Smith of  
Somerville may think no people is  
capable of self-government that does  
not vote his democratic ticket, or go to  
church on Sundays.

"Capacity for self-government" is as  
broad and elastic as the world, and if  
that should be the criterion for the  
granting of Philippine independence,  
America might as well say to the Phil-  
ippines, "I will give you independence  
when it pleases me to do so."

Fortunately, the American promise  
to the Philippines is not based on such  
obscure and abstract conditions. It is  
based on a definite, tangible thing.  
When America, through her Congress,  
officially told the Filipino people that  
they would be granted their independence  
as soon as they could establish a  
stable government, no abstract or ob-  
scure condition was meant. Stable  
government, according to American  
usage, means a certain, definite thing.

The United States promised the Phil-  
ippines the same thing, that "when they  
have established a stable government,  
then American troops would be with-  
drawn." As soon as the Cuban people  
elected a government suited to them-  
selves, capable of maintaining order  
and fulfilling all international obliga-  
tions, there was a stable government  
in Cuba, and American troops were  
withdrawn.

When Congress passed the Jones  
law, it simply borrowed the phrase  
"stable government" from the Cuban  
history and applied it to the Philip-  
pines. The history of Philippine leg-  
islation shows that in black and white.  
With full knowledge of what it meant,  
the Filipino people accepted the Jones  
law and immediately began setting up  
the stable government required by Con-  
gress as a pre-requisite to independ-  
ence. The stable government is now  
a fact. It is indeed more than that; it  
is an undisputed fact.

The official representative of the  
United States in the Philippine Islands,  
the Governor General, reported to the  
American Congress and the administra-  
tion that "the Filipino people have es-  
tablished the stable government de-  
manded by Congress as a pre-requisite  
for the granting of independence—  
namely, a government elected by the  
suffrage of the people, which is sup-  
ported by the people, which is capable  
of maintaining order and of fulfilling  
its international obligations."

The Philippine question is therefore  
no longer a question of politics, argu-  
ment or supposition. To the Philip-  
pine mind, at least, it is now a ques-  
tion of whether the United States is  
ready to discharge its own obligations  
fully and completely. America went  
before the world in the recent war as  
the avowed champion of "self-determi-  
nation" and Filipinos cannot see how  
America can consistently refuse to act.

The Filipino people, however, have  
no grudge or grievance against the  
American people. Theirs is a message  
of friendship and gratitude. They seek  
independence as the natural and log-  
ical outcome of America's policy in  
the islands and of America's solemn  
promise to them. They come willing  
to give privileges and concessions not  
incompatible with their national wel-  
fare.

The Filipino people are willing to  
accept independence under any of the  
following conditions: Under a League  
of Nations, guaranteeing its territorial  
integrity; under the protectorateship  
of the United States for the first few  
years; under a treaty of neutrality be-  
tween the United States, England, Ja-  
pan, France and other powers, or even  
without any condition whatever—ab-  
solute and complete independence. They  
have no fear of Japan. Philippine in-  
dependence, in our opinion, is not inimi-  
cal to Japanese interests. The Japa-  
nese are now free to come to the Phil-  
ippines, but at the present time there  
are less than 10,000 Japanese in the  
islands. There are six times as many  
Japanese in California as there are in  
the entire Philippine Archipelago.

The Filipinos are willing to take  
their chance as a nation. Smaller na-  
tions beset by graver problems and  
dangers have taken a more hazardous  
chance at freedom, and have suc-  
ceeded.

## 2ND MISSION COMES FROM PHILIPPINES

Body Headed by Senate Presi-  
dent Quezon Reiterates De-  
mand for Independence.

That the Filipino people are in earn-  
est in their demand for immediate in-  
dependence is indicated by the coming  
to the United States of a second Phil-  
ippine mission to work for independence.  
Coincident with this announcement the  
War Department received a cable from  
Manila stating that the all-Filipino leg-  
islature had adopted resolutions re-  
iterating its plea for immediate inde-  
pendence.

The second mission, like the first, is  
composed of the leading men of the is-  
lands and will work in the United  
States not only for immediate inde-  
pendence, but also to bring about "bet-  
ter understanding, greater confidence  
and closer economic relations between  
the United States and the Philippines."

The mission is again headed by Man-  
uel L. Quezon, president of the Phil-  
ippine Senate, who is well known in  
America, having been for six years res-  
ident commissioner to the United



Senate President Manuel L. Quezon.

States. Mr. Quezon and the Hon. Ser-  
gio Osmena, Speaker of the Philippine  
House of Representatives and Vice  
President of the Council of State, are  
the leaders of the Nacionalista party,  
which has been in power since 1907.

While Speaker Osmena is not so well  
known in the United States as Quezon,  
he is considered one of the ablest men  
in the islands. Senate President Que-  
zon recently referred to Osmena as  
"the greatest Filipino since Rizal."

The personal relations between Os-  
mena and Quezon are probably without  
a parallel in modern politics. They  
have been the leading political figures  
in the islands for 12 years, yet there  
has never been the slightest indication  
of rivalry between them. Throughout  
their college life as well as their long  
political service each has refused to be  
a candidate for any position that the  
other aspired to.

During the years Quezon was the  
Philippine delegate in the American  
Congress he won the esteem and con-  
fidence of both the Republican and  
Democratic sides of the chamber.  
Whenever he spoke he was assured of  
a good attendance. One of the official  
short hand reporters once declared  
Quezon used the purest English of any  
member of the House.

Osmena, as president of the Nacion-  
alista party, is the leader of the nation-  
alist movement for independence.

"Osmena is the premier 'de facto' of  
the Philippines," said a leading Phil-  
ippine journalist, now in America. "A  
very conscientious and tireless worker,  
thorough and persistent, a genius for  
grasping the big features as well as  
the smallest details of public affairs,  
cool headed, quiet by temperament and  
education, a deep thinker, an eloquent  
speaker, a polished writer, a keen ob-  
server of men—such is Osmena."



Speaker Sergio Osmena.

Both Osmena and Quezon have been  
consistent advocates of Philippine in-  
dependence, yet when the occasion de-  
manded it they have never hesitated to  
champion the cause of America's good  
intentions toward the Filipino people.

## SEED CORN SHORTAGE

(By J. C. McAmis, Agronomy Special-  
ist, Division of Extension, Univer-  
sity of Tennessee.)

In some quarters there is a fear that  
there will not be enough good corn to  
go around in the spring. In Tennessee  
the first planting of corn was drowned  
out by excessive rains and then parched  
by summer droughts. The late plant-  
ing did well, but was caught in the  
field by heavy fall rains and an  
overflow. Certainly not all the corn  
in the many cribs will grow, and much  
of that which does grow will produce  
a weak stalk. Our experience in the  
spring of 1917 ought to show us the  
way out of this difficulty; the situation  
looked much darker than it does now.  
The corn went into the crib wet and  
before it dried it froze and remained  
in this condition until spring. The  
germinating power was destroyed and  
much of the corn rotted before the  
farmers were aware of the danger.  
Even under these conditions there was  
plenty of seed that would grow, which  
was mixed in with that which would  
not. It was simply a matter of search-  
ing out the good seed. It is a safe bet  
that there is plenty of seed now, if we  
begin a diligent search for it. The  
search should have begun last fall, but  
it is better late than never. Normally  
it is doubtful if it is worth while to  
test seed corn for germination, but in  
off years, such as this, it is the only  
safe plan. It is a very simple and in-  
expensive thing to do. The only way  
to know whether a seed ear will grow  
is to try a few grains from different  
parts of it. There are several methods,  
all of which are good. If you are in  
doubt, ask your county agricultural  
agent or write the Division of Exten-  
sion for instructions.

Good seed is necessary for a good  
crop. Home-grown seed of a high  
yielding variety is best. Do not lose  
your head and buy untried varieties  
from distant points. If your neighbor  
has better seed than yours, and of a  
good variety, use that. However, it is  
likely that his crop is in about the  
same condition as yours, and that your  
safest plan is to stake your chances  
on the best seed corn in your crib, but  
be very sure that you find the best.

It is always well to be trying out  
new varieties in an isolated place, but  
it is never safe to use an untried var-  
iety for the whole crop.

## Women!

Here is a message to  
suffering women, from  
Mrs. W. T. Price, of  
Public, Ky.: "I suf-  
fered with painful...  
she writes. "I got down  
with a weakness in my  
back and limbs...I  
felt helpless and dis-  
couraged...I had about  
given up hopes of ever  
being well again, when  
a friend insisted I

Take

## CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

I began Cardui. In  
a short while I saw a  
marked difference...  
I grew stronger right  
along and it cured me.  
I am stouter than I  
have been in years.  
If you suffer, you can  
appreciate what it  
means to be strong and  
well. Thousands of wo-  
men give Cardui the  
credit for their good  
health. It should help  
you. Try Cardui. At all  
druggists. E-73



## Farming Is a Business

And like every business, it requires forms,  
records and blanks that give you the facts  
about your farm, just as a business man  
has them about his business.

We print forms and letterheads (every  
business farmer should have his own letter-  
head) on Hammermill Bond, the Utility  
Business Paper.

Let Us Show You What We Can  
Do for You

## FARM FACTS

Even the hog objects to the odor of  
a filthy pen.

Alfalfa pays its way with nitrogen  
that it stores up in the soil.

Tennessee farmers are getting re-  
sults from the growing of crimson  
clover. Ask your county agent.

Liming for wheat will give you a 25  
per cent increase in yield. More than  
that, if the proper crop rotation is  
used from year to year.



ALEXANDER BERKMAN

and  
EMMA GOLDMAN,

Deported by U. S. Department of Jus-  
tice as Leading Spirits in Communist  
Plots.

## RED PAMPHLETS YANKS SPURNED

Poison Propaganda to Russian  
A. E. F. Revealed by U. S.  
Secret Service.

Extracts from pamphlets, published  
by the English-speaking Communists in  
Russia, and distributed among the  
American troops in the North—now  
in the possession of the U. S. Depart-  
ment of Justice.

"Comrades! Drop this dirty work.  
Turn your guns on your real enemies,  
the sweaters and capitalists.

"Come with us in the far nobler  
struggle to establish the triumph of  
labor the world over.

(Signed) N. LENIN."

"East and Central Europe is  
adame with the revolt. The exploiting  
class has in some countries fallen, and  
in others are on the point of falling.  
The dawn of the day of Labor's eman-  
cipation has come!"

"You have arms. You know how to  
use them. Will you, like slaves, use  
them in defense of your master, or  
will you use them to help your class  
be free? If the former, then you  
know that you will meet with deter-  
mined resistance of the united revolu-  
tionary people of East and Central  
Europe, and History will be your  
judge. If the latter, then here's a  
hearty welcome into the ranks of in-  
ternational labor."

"We want you to understand that  
every country in the world—including  
your own—can become a socialist  
state, a workmen's country, if only it  
follows the Russian example. Every  
nation in the world—including the  
Yankee race—can become a really  
free nation, if it only does away with  
the trusts, the money lords and the  
bloodthirsty exploiters. It is up to  
you American soldiers to do it! It is  
up to you to bring the great lesson of  
the Russian Revolution home to your  
telling and suffering brothers. It's  
up to you to start it there—in your  
own America, you just start it—and  
your brothers will follow you! You just  
dare! You have nothing to lose but  
your chains. You have a world to  
gain.

"You just dare to take home with  
you the Red Banner of the Revolution  
—and inscribe upon it:

"Down with capitalism!  
"Long live Industrial Freedom!  
"Long live Socialism!"

"You probably would let us alone  
and go home, if your officers would let  
you. But they do not intend to let  
you do so. You are under their orders,  
and they are under the orders of 'high-  
er ups' and those are under the orders  
of 'still higher ups,' etc. At the top  
of the whole pile are the wealthy  
capitalists who want to get their  
greedy hands upon the mines and  
factories, railways, etc., of Russia.  
That is the reason you are here to rob  
workingmen and make millionaires  
richer.

"We know that you are bound, hand  
and foot by discipline and have been  
in blind ignorance of what you were  
doing here or why you came. The only  
way that you can do the decent thing  
is by breaking the discipline that  
drives you to this crime against your  
own kind, the working class.

"The war is over. There is no hon-  
est reason for you to submit to mili-  
tary orders. You are not fighting  
'German militarism.' You are sub-  
mitting to it when you obey the com-  
mands of your own officer.

"You can break away. We know  
that you can, for we did. You are  
powerful enough and numerous enough  
to arrest the officers or to do with  
them what you please. Or you can  
come over to us."

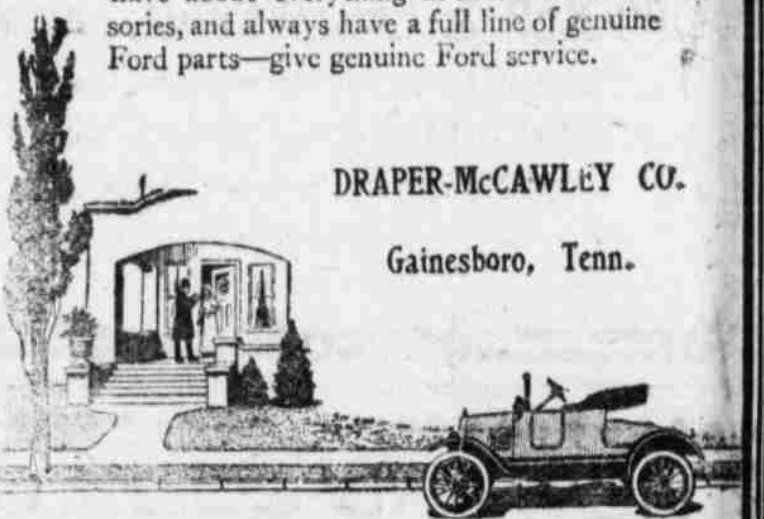
# Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Here is the Ford Runabout, a perfect whirl-  
wind of utility. Fits into the daily life of  
everybody, anywhere, everywhere, and all the  
time. For town and country, it is all that its  
name implies—a Runabout. Low in cost of  
operation; low in cost of maintenance, with  
all the sturdy strength, dependability and re-  
liability for which Ford cars are noted. We'd be  
pleased to have your order for one or more. We  
have about everything in motor car acces-  
sories, and always have a full line of genuine  
Ford parts—give genuine Ford service.

DRAPER-McCAWLEY CO.

Gainesboro, Tenn.



## Helped Father and Son

"Ziron Did It Both Good," Writes Mr. Gentry,  
of Norene, Tenn.

It is a well-known medical fact, that  
iron is a necessary constituent of the  
blood, and that blood lacking iron is  
the cause of many troubles that only iron  
will cure.

Ziron, a scientific compound of iron  
with other valuable ingredients, is the  
remedy to take when your blood needs  
more iron, and your system requires a  
tonic. Ziron is mild and harmless, does  
not stain the teeth, and is good for chil-  
dren as well as adults.

Mr. P. G. Gentry, of Norene, Tenn.,

writes: "Ziron Iron Tonic has made good  
in my family. I have used it to a very  
great advantage to myself and my 14-  
year-old boy. It did us both good. I  
think it is a good medicine for what it is  
recommended."

If you are pale, weak, tired, feel down  
and out, take Ziron. It will put iron into  
your blood, and should help build you up.

Get a bottle from your druggist today,  
and give ZIRON a fair trial. Sold by  
him under a money-back guarantee.  
Ask him about it. He will tell you.



## Gambler's Chance

Buying without seeing is like depending upon luck. If you get  
what you think you'll get, you win. If you don't, you lose.  
Pictures and descriptions in catalogs, no matter how faithfully  
executed, cannot tell you the exact quality of the article. You  
must see it to know its real merits.

If your local dealer were to sell you on the same plane as the  
mail order house and you found the quality just a little below  
your expectations, you would make him replace the article with  
something better. But buying blindly you usually take what  
you get and hope for better luck next time.

Why not be fair with your local merchants and help them to  
provide you with honest quality at right prices? Your undivided  
patronage will enable them to improve their stocks.

## TRADE AT HOME

Support the Town that Supports You

## MEN WANTED.

Carpenters \$4.00 to \$6.50 per day. Mill  
hands \$3.75 per day and up. Railroad  
grade work \$3.50 per day. Board costs  
\$1.00 per day.

RANSOM-BENEDICT CO., Clifty, Tenn.

# SENTINEL \$1.50